NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1876.

Vol. XXXVI No. 10,993.

CAMPAIGN NEWS.

THE CLOSING CONVENTIONS OF JUNE. THE DELEGATES THICKEN AT ST. LOUIS-ILLINOIS ELECTS HER DELEGATION, MOST OF WHOM ARE TILDEN MEN-MAINE REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS

-BLAINE AND THE SENATE. At the hotels in St. Louis there are already strong symptoms of the approach of a great Convention. delegates are now arriving fast. They are divided into three parties, rallying, as they do chiefly, around the candidates from the three States of New-York, Ohio and Indiana. The Illinois Demo crats held their State Convention yesterday and appointed delegates to St. Louis. Half or more these men are for Gov. Tilden, and the others are chiefly for Gov. Hendricks and Judge Davis. The Convention adopted no platform, killed a resolution in regard to the two-thirds rule, and refused to hear read a telegram from Manton Marble defending Gov. Tilden against a recent charge. The Maine Republicans renominated Gov. Connor. thanked Mr. Blaine's friends for supporting him at Cincinnati, and recommended Mr. Blaine for appointment to the Senate in place of Mr. Morrill, moted to the Cabinet. It is now announced that Mr. Pendleton will not go to St. Louis.

THE RIVAL CAMPS AT ST. LOUIS. GOV. TILDEN CLEARLY THE LEADING CANDIDATE-HENDRICKS STANDS SECOND-THE DILLEMMA AS TO THE NATIONAL PLATFORM. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

St. Louis, June 22.-This has been a day of busy preparation. To-morrow the head of the column of the great Democratic army will enter St. Louis, and thousands of the rank and file will pour in on the two succeeding days. Its advance guard has already invaded the city, well armed with carpet-bags and umbrellas, and covered with the dust and smoke, not of battle, but of the abominable soft coal which converts so many otherwise beautiful cities of the West into vast smoke-houses. They come as yet only singly and in little squads, a full omnibus-load rarely arriving by a single train. This evening, however, they gathered in sufficient numbers about the lobbies of the most popular hotels to give the latter something of a Convention look, and to admonish the people of St. Louis that it is time to bestir themselves if they would be ready to house their guests by next Tuesday noon. At the Merchants' Exchange, where the Convention is to be held, the ceaseless hum of business continued all day, and men were buying and selling wheat and corn on the floor where delegations may be purchased next week, and States sold to the highest bidder. A few of the decorations have been placed on the walls, but the furniture of the Exchange has not yet been removed. To-morrow the work of preparing the hall will be-

Delegates and political managers who have arrived have, as if by instinct, separated into three semi-hostile camps. The New-York delegation will nave its headquarters at the Linden, and here will also be gathered Gov. Tilden's friends and workers, is well as the anti-Tilden clique from New-York, which already has several representatives on the ground. At the Southern Hotel the Indiana delegaion will chiefly congregate, and around it will fluster those from other States who are instructed to vote for Hendricks or will do so from choice. Ohio will be quartered at the old Planters', and the prevailing sentiment there will be about equally livided, as the delegation from the Buckeye State is between ex-Gov. Allen and Senator Thurman. The first thing which arrests the attention of the stranger who arrives in St. Louis from the East, and es pecially from Washington or Cincinnati, is Gov. Tillen's great popularity among the local politicians and with the Democratic newspapers of St. Louis and the delegates from other States who have already arrived. A belief has seemed to prevail, es secially in Washington since the nomination of and Wheeler, that the Democratic will be forced to follow the example set them at Cincinnati, and nomiaate a candidate in whose support all rival factions can be most easily united. Gov. Tilden, it has been asserted, is not such a candidate. The Western Democracy have been represented to be so strongly incensed against him for the position which he assumed on the currency question last Fall, and for his alleged interference during the last Ohio at Cox Allen that they will not only refuse to support him if nominated, but may in such an exigency bolt from the Convention and place in the field a ticket of their own. The most effective argument in favor of Gov. Tilden's nomination, it has been said, is based upon the supposition that it will draw to the support of the Democratic ticket a considerable portion of the Independent and Liberal Republican vote in those States where the election will be most sharply contested; but even this argument can no longer be used, because the nomination of Hayes has been immediately followed by a declaration on the part of many leading Liberal Republicans of their intention to support the Cincinnatiticket, nothing remaining, therefore, for the Demperatic party to do except to adopt such a policy at St. Louis as will result in the most perfect union of all of its discordant elements.

Gen. Hancock seemed to be almost the universal favorite among Democratic politicians in Washington on Sunday and Monday; and the gossip one heard there prepared him to expect a strong movement in Gen. Hancock's favor as one of the first developments preliminary to the Convention. Not only are there as yet no signs of any such movements to be found here, but the sentiment both of St. Louis and of a majority of the other delegates who have arrived is strongly in favor of Gov. Tilden. The idea that the Ohio and Indiana inflationists will refuse to support any ticket which may be nominated by the National Democratic Convention to be held here next week is scouted at both by the friends of Gov. Tilden and by these of other candidates. Terribly in earnest as Western inflationists are known to be, and determined as they are to slaughter Gov. Tilden, if it lies in their power, they are not believed to be so foolish as to desert their party, with only the weak following they will be able under any circumstances to command, and if they remain in it they will b obliged to give the nominee of the Convention the most effective support his popularity in their States will allow. The argument urged in favor of Gov. Tilden's nomination is a very strong one. The nomination of Gov. Hayes, it is said, transfers the contest from the West to the East. All hope of carrying Ohio must be abandoned by Democrats, for Gov. Haves is morally certain to carry it, even against Gov. Allen or Senator Thurman. Gov. Hendricks might possibly carry Indiana, but even that is doubtful now. Gov. Tilden's friends say, "With New-York, New-Jersey, and Connecticut we can elect our President without Ohio or Indiana, but without New-York we are sure to be beaten. Gov. Tilden can carry New-York, and no other candidate who has been named can promise to do so. The nomination of Tilden, therefore, means probable, or at least possible, victory. The nomination of Hendricks or Thurman or Alien means almost certain

Next to Gov. Tilden, Gov. Hendricks seems to be the strongest candidate. Besides the vote of his own State, Indiana, he will have one-half of that of Missouri, besides scattering votes from many other States. Allen and Thurman men, though already here in small numbers, have made very little demon stration. Senator Bayard, Gen. Hancock, and Judge Davis have no representatives yet in St.

The Democratic Convention is likely to find the business of platform-making more difficult and more perplexing than the Republicans did at Cincinnati last week. The inflationists of some of the Western States, who will be strongly represented here next

week, are among the most earnest and determined men in the party. They will come to St. Louis de termined to have their own way or to make trouble; and as, judging from present indications, the former will be impossible, a very exciting contest over the currency plank of the platform may be confidently expected. A hasty survey of the field leads inevitably to the conclusion that the hard-money men will be largely in the majority in the Convention. The inflationists will be strong enough to control only the delegations from Ohio, Indiana, and Tennessee, and perhaps in that from Kansas. There will be of course a few straggling delegates from other States who will vote with the rag-money party; but the representatives from the States named will contain the only men who will make a strong and determined fight against sound currency principles. A positive hard-money plank in the platform would be very likely to drive nearly the whole of the Indiana delegation and a portion of that from Ohio and Tennessee into revolt. This, however, will probably be avoided by so skillfully framing the resolution on that subject to make it mean hard money in the East and on the Pacific coast, or wherever houest currency theories are popular, and very little or nothing anywhere else. The policy of the Committee will probably be to strike a blow at the Republican Resumption act of January, 1875, demanding its repeal perhaps, and declaring it to have been one of the principal causes of the present depression in business. It will also, on the other hand, be likely to declare in favor of an ultimate return to a sound system of currency, based on gold and silver, and will condemn any measure which shall provide for an enforced contraction or expansion of the currency, or for bringing about specie payments at any given time. It is not be lieved that the Democratic party, in its National Convention, will commit itself to any specific plan of resumption, and the Committee will probably aim so to construct its resolution on this subject as to make it possible at the same time for Eastern hard-money Democrats to stand upon the platform while Western inflationists shall not be driven from its support by any radical declarations in favor of

The friends of Gov. Tilden deny that they intend to introduce in the Convention next week any contest over the two-thirds rule which has governed the Democratic party in making its Presidential nominations for more than forty years, and characterize the report that they will do so as one of the fictitious issues raised by their enemies in the hope probably of drawing them into the folly of fighting them. Influential members of the New-York delegation say that they do not propose making any effort to interfere with the usages of the party, and that they have no intimation of any sort that individual members of the delegation desire to interfere with those usages. They are certain that the delegation as a whole will make no such fight, and equally certain that the friends of Gov. Tilden care nothing about it. The report that such an effort will be made probably arose from the fact that in former Democratic Conventions the two-thirds rule has more than once proved fatal to the aspirations of candidates who entered the contest with a very strong backing and entertained very reasonable hopes of success. This fact has led many to suppose that Gov. Tilden's friends, desiring to avoid this rock, which has proved so dangerous to strong candidates in the past, would attempt to remove it at the very outset; but it is not at all certain that such a policy, even should it prove successful, would be a wis one. The Tilden men will enter the Convention numerically much stronger than the supporters of any other candidate; but they will in the beginning fall far short of securing sufficient votes for a nomination, even though a majority could give it.

It is reported that ex-Senator Doolittle of Wisconsin will be Temporary Chairman of the Convention on Tuesday, and Senator Wallace of Pennsylvania Permanent Chairman.

ARRIVAL OF ANTI-TILDEN MEN. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

St. Louis, June 22.-The previous disposition of the delegates who have arrived is to ignore the school question as not properly to be dealt with in a National Convention. An attempt will also be made to remand the tariff question to the Congressional districts, as was done in 1872. The more prominent among the New-Yorkers who have arrived to-day are John Kelly, Augustus Schell, Erastus Corning Edgar K. Apgar, John Bigelow, and Alderman Tuomey Messrs. Kelly, Schell, and Corning have talked very freely to-day with every one who would listen to them, and the story they all tell is the same. They say that the Democracy must have one of the October States in order to succeed in November, and as it is admitted on all sides that Gov. Tilden can carry neither of them, of course he could not be elected if nominated. Again they say that in the State of New-York itself, Gov. Tilden is decidedly unpopular, and might be easily beaten by Gov. Hayes. They admit that most of the Democrats of New-York would vote for him if nominated, but add that the great majority of them would cast votes for him with wry faces. The anti-Tilden men make no formal accusations against the Governor, except his unpopularity, which they say is so great that Senator Bayard, Senator Thurman, or Gov. Hendricks would poll a larger vote in New-York than he. Gov. Hendricks, Mr. Corning says, could carry New-York easily, and would be sure also to get the vote of Connecticut and New-Jersey. The entire California delegation is expected to arrive this evening, and to join the Tilden phalanx.

The local Committee of Arrangements is pushing forward the work of preparation for the Convention with great vigor. The removal of the furniture from the Merchants' Exchange began this afternoon, and some of the decorations are already in place. The hall will be the finest ever occupied by a National Convention. A careful estimate of its capacity, made this afternoon, fixes it at 5,139; but the greater part of the spectators will be required to stand, which will make the work of preserving order much greater than otherwise.

TILDEN STRONG IN ILLINOIS.

STATE DELEGATES TO ST. LOUIS CHOSEN-HEN DRICKS AND DAVIS IN THE MINORITY-HARMO-NIOUS STATE CONVENTION.

[EY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 22.—The Democratic Con vention which met here to-day to elect delegates to St. Louis was almost wholly without incident. A meeting of Democratic editors held yesterday, which demanded the immediate repeal of the Resumption act and asked that the delegates to St. Louis be instructed to vote against the adoption of the twothirds rule, gave rise to expectations that there would be attempts made to commit the Convention on these two points; but that Body dodged the whole question of a platform on the ground that the St. Louis Convention will meet within five days, and that another State Convention would be held to nominate State officers, at which an expression of opinion might be made. The only reference to the two-thirds rule was a resolution offered just as the Convention was breaking up, which was immedi-

ately buried in the Committee on Resolutions. It is somewhat difficult to ascertain the Presiden tial preferences of the different delegates, as a number of them are evidently uncommitted; but a careful canvass seems to give Gov. Tilden 21 or one-half of the delegation. The other half is divided between Judge Davis and Gov. Hendricks, 12 to the former and 9 to the latter. It is said however that several of Gov. Tilden's men are by no means firm in their support, and that his vote does not really exceed 18, giving Davis 13 and Hendricks 11. The Davis men concede substantially this last estimate, but say that Gov. Tilden's strength will break very early | year

in the balloting and come to them. A partisan Tilden estimate gives him 24; Davis, 9; Hendricks. 4; Hancock, 1; not committed, 4. The real rivalry is between Gov. Tilden and Judge Davis. Gov. Tilden's strength with the Germans is very marked. Judge Davis's support comes mostly from the central and southern portions of the State, that of Gov. Hendricks from the counties lying along the Indiana border. Gov. Hendricks's friends are hopeful of a greatly increased vote from Illinois in case Tilden and Davis should both be finally withdrawn. Col. W. R. Roberts of New-York was on the ground working against Tilden. Ex-Senator Doolittle was mentioned as a compromise candidate to be brought for-

best informed politicians seem to think there is nothing in the movement. The only interesting incident of the day was the attempt of Perry H. Smith of Chicago to read a dispatch from Manton Marble denying the charge of The Chicago Times that Gov. Tilden reported the peace platform of 1864 to the Chicago Convention. Although the Tilden men had the organization, their opponents were able to prevent the reading of the

ward after the Illinois delegation had adhered long

enough to the candidates already named; but the

THE PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

Springfield, Ill., June 22.-The Democratic State Convention met to-day in the Senate Chamber of the new State House. The Hon. A. G. Burr of Greene County was made temporary Chairman, and E. A. Snively of Macoupin temporary Secretary. Recess was taken until 2 p. m. When the Convention reassembled Mr. Smith of Cook asked, but was refused, permission to rea: a telegram from Manton Marble of New-York, which contradicted the assertion that Gov. Tilden was Chairman of the Committee that constructed the peace platform of 1864, and affirmed that he spoke and voted against that plank declaring the war a failure. A. G. Burr was made permanent President.

The following delegates to the National Convention

were appointed:

District Delegates—I. M. W. Fuller, John Forsyth. H.
S. S. Hayes, John C. Richberg, HI. Perry H. Smith,
Herman Lieb. IV. Thomas Batterworth, A. M. Herrington, V. W. H. Miteheil, M. W. Hathaway, VI. W. H.
Messenkop, J. S. Drake, VII. W. Reddick, D. H. Pieney,
VIII. J. Duff, J. E. Ong, IX. John S. Le., S. P. Cammings,
X. David Edis, C. H. Wiltiaker, XI. L. E. Wercester, S. P. Chittenden, XII. J. A. McClernand, J. E.
Epler, X. Lit, J. S. Ewing, J. T. Hablet, XIV. E. S.
Terry, T. H. Macaughty, XV. W. M. Gerrard, Wm. S.
O'Hara, XVI. T. E. Murray, G. Van Moorbeek,
XVII. W. R. Weish, G. A. Kocarne, XVIII. G. W. Wall,
T. C. Crawford, XIX. Wm. Duff Greene, S. F. Chauey,
Delegates at Larae—J. Allen, F. H. Winston, C. L. Hig-Delegates at Large-J. Allen, F. H. Winston, C. L. Hig-ee, Coaries Dumain; Alternates—Gen. J. C. Black, ames C. All n, W. W. O'Brien, and Thomas S. Casey. The Committee on Resolutions reported the following,

Whereas, This Convention is called for the single purthereas, This Convention is called for the systep pur-cor selecting delegates to the National Democratic evention to be held five days hence at St. Louis, and thereas, Another state Convention is shortly to be for the purpose of selecting candidates for State ears and electors of President and Vice-President of the United States; therefore,

Resolved, That it is the quantimous sense of this Convention that no resolutions should be adopted by this
Convention at this time.

The Convention then adjourned sine die. The delegates at large are, it is believed, generally in favor of the commanion of Gov. Tilden. Of the other delegates, 18 are said to be in favor of Gov Tilden, 12 in favor of Davis, and 6 in favor of Hendricks, 2 remaining

The Central Committee to-night called a State Convention to meet here on the 27th of July for the purpose of nominating a State ticket,

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS IN MAINE. GOV. CONNOR AGAIN PUT UP FOR GOVERNOR-

HAYES AND WHEELER EULOGIZED-IBANKS TO THE SUPPORTIES OF BLAINE.

BANGOR, Me., June 22.-The Republican State Convention met here to-day. Wm. M. Kust was chosen temporary Chairman. He defended the Republican party as the true party of reform, and the advocate of all true principles of republican government. The policy of the party, he said, is aggressive, and Mr. Blaine was its true exponent. [Applance.] "Such was the man was its true exponent. [Applause.] "Such was the man and such the principles the Republicans of this State would wish to have seen enthroned at the national capttal, but it was not to be; the Republicans of Maine have the assurance that their ficket will succeed; the party in Maine will earry out the sentiments of its leader, and roll up a large majority in September." Committees were supointed, and Gov. Dungley then addressed the Convenon, speaking in highly eulogisde terms of the Cincinnat nominees. He said that although Mr. Blaine was the first choice of Maine, Hayes was the second, and Wheeler was the first choice for Vice-President. W. W. Castle of Beifast then submitted the following resolution:

Ecsolved, That, in view of a probable vacancy in the United States Senate from Maine, this Convention re-spectfully commends the appointment of James G. Blaine to fill the vacancy, and Massachuseits will piease take notice.

Adopted by a unanimous rising vote and with three cheers for Blaine and three cheers for Hayes and Wheeler. The following dispatch was then read and received

WASHINGTON, June 22. To the President of the Republican Conven-

Me.;
If my health had permitted I would have been with
you to day. Accept my congrutulations on the brilliam
promise of a great national victory for the Expublican
porty. Every effort must be made to give Goy. Comor a
magnificant old-bediene d majority in september. Maine nagnificient old-fashnoned majority in September. S must lead the way for the triumphant election of it and Wheeler. J. G. Blan The Committee on Resolutions then reported that 667

delegates were present. The temporary officers we made the permanent officers, with the addition of 16 Vice-Presidents. Gov. Dingley then moved that Gov. Connor be nominated for Governor by acclamation, which was done by a rising vote.

W. W. Thomas of Portland and N. A. Farwell of Rock-

land were nominated unanimously for Electors at Large, J. L. Sievens, from the Committee on Resolutions re peried as follows:

Resolved, That this Convention accepts the re-

Resolved, That this Convention accepts the resolutions of the recent National Convention at Chreimati as a correct statement of the principles of the Republican party and hereby pledges the Republicans of Maine to use all honorable means to carry those resolutions into effect in the future nets and policy of the Government.

Resolved, That the Republicans of Maine give their emphasic approval to the nomination of Rutherford B. Hayes for President and W. A. Wheeler of New-Yerk for Vice-President, and will spare no honorable efforts to give them a rousing majority in November.

The second resolution also thanks the Republicans of The second resolution also thanks the Republicans of

other States for their enthusiastic support of Mr. Blaine at Ciccinnati. The third resolution reaffirms adherence to prohibition, and the development of the resources of the State. The fourth, and last, thanks Gov. Connor for the ability, firmness, and fidelity with which he has performed his duties, and piedges his reflection in Septem ber. The Convention then adjourned, with eneers for Gov. Connor and 15,000 majority."

SKETCH OF GOV. CONNOR.

Gov. Selden Connor, who has been renomnated by the Republicans of Maine, was born at Fair field, Me., Jan. 25, 1839. He was graduated at Tufts College in 1859, and in 1860 began the sludy of law in the office of Washburn & Marsh, at Woodstock, Vt. When the war broke out in 1861 he was among the first to offer his personal services to the country. He enlisted as a private in the 1st Vermont Regiment, which divided his three months' term between Fortress Monroe and Newport News. On being mustered out, Mr. Connor was tendered a captaincy in one of Vermont's three years' regiments, then forming, but he declined, preferring to serve with the troops of his own State. He was elected major of the 7th Regiment upon its organization, and soon after was chosen lieutenant-colonel. For some time he commanded the regiment, its colonel having been attucked by a fever which proved fatal. He took part in the Peninsula campaign, and after the battle of Antie tam, from which he was absent on account of sickness, was in temperary command of the 77th New-York. He participated in the contests at Fredericksburg, in one of which he was slightly wounded, and in the battle of Gettysburg. In January, 1864, he was appointed by Gov. Coburn as colonet of the 19th Maine, and, as the Gov. Coburn as coloned of the 19th Maine, and, as the ranking officer, commanded the brigade to which the 19th belonged. Furning the Wilderness campaign, on May 6, 1864, his left thigh was broken by a musket ball, and he was removed to Washington. Where he remained until August, 1865. In June, 1864, he was appointed Brigadier-General, but his active service closed at the time he received list wound. In April, 1866, he fell and received the fracture of his leg and was confined to his house until the Spring of 1868. He was a member of Gov. Caamberlain's staff, and in 1868 was appointed U. S. Assessor. In 1872, he was made Collector of the Augusta District, a position he held at the time of his nomination hast year. Gov.

WASHINGTON.

MORRILL STILL IN THE SENATE. NOT INCLINED TO GO INTO THE CABINET UNLESS THE FINANCE BILLS PASS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, June 22 .- The Treasury Department is still without a Secretary, although Senator Morrill was confirmed for that position yesterday. One of the Assistant Secretaries has been acting since Mr. Bristow left, and it is now probable that he will continue to act until the beginning of the new fiscal year, July 1. It was Mr. Morrill's intention to assume charge at once, but the condition of the appropriation bills has induced him to pause and consider the situation of affairs. The Legislative, Executive, and Judicial bill, the Postal bill, the Sundry Civil bill, and one or two of the other regular approperation bills are still in a very critical condition, and only eight days, including Sunday, remain in which to dispose of this immense piece of

Mr. Morrill is Chairman of the Senate Committee, and nobody knows better than he the importance of passing these bills, for if they fail, every branch of marks. the Government embraced in them will have to be discontinued, a fact which upon reflection will appear appalling to the public. Mr. Morrill has been urged by nearly all of his political associates to remain in the Senate until the bills are disposed of. No other Senator has his experience and knowledge in managing the appropriation bills in that body. He is straining every nerve, and his Committee are working night and day to help the business along. Should the bills or any important number of them fail, it would be wholly use less for Mr. Morrill to accept the Secretaryship and be subjected to complaint and restraint with no power to act and no funds at his command. The President has no power to appoint an Acting Secretary for more than ten days, and as Mr. Bristow left on the 20th, the power of the Acting Secretary will expire on the 30th inst.

Mr. Morrill's friends say if he can push the important bills through by that time he will accept the place with the beginning of the new fiscal year; if otherwise, that he will still refuse the promotion There is a better prospect every day that the two Houses will be able to reconcile their difference by

HARD AT WORK ON APPROPRIATIONS. BOTH HOUSES MAKE A GREAT DEAL OF PROGRESS-

FEATURES OF YESTERDAY'S LEGISLATION. BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, June 22.-The House devoted the entire day and a long night session to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. The Committee resolutely opposed all attempts to amend the bill, and its resistance was in most instances successful. The amendment providing that the Government printing shall be done by contract was adopted. This is a practical triumph of the Printing Committee, though not a complete success of the Rives job. Mr. Foster, Republican member of the Appropriations Committee, maintained that notwithstanding the Democratic pretensions the aggregate reductions, unwise, unjust, and indiscreet as they are, would not exceed \$32,000,000, and that in consequence of these reductions there would be large deficits next session. Mr. Foster had information from Treasury sources that the diminution in receipts would not exceed \$10,000,000, and that the Treasury is in a healthy condition and not bankrupt as the Demo-

The House after a long debate agreed to provide for the payment of the interest on the 3.65 bends of the District of Columbia already guaranteed by Congress. A good many of the Democrats were disposed to repudiate this obligation; but the clearerheaded ones were unwilling to take the first step in the general repudiation so much desired by a large The Senate passed to-day the Naval Appropriation

bill. The increase made by the Senate over the House bill is \$3,685,000, a decrease over the bill of last year of \$896,000. The Senate Committee conceded to the House as far as possible where it was a matter of discretion. The Senate Committee found that the House had left the bill very top-heavy, with too many officers provided for for the number of men. The Committee, to correct this, had increased the appropriations for the Equipment and Recruiting Bureau. This was done because it was accommissed and a large number of Bureau. This was done because it was accommissed with a large number of Bureau. This was done because it was accommissed with a large number of Bureau. This was done because it was accommissed when there would have been an immense profits of the displayed because the organization of the fishery commission under the Treaty of Washington. Mr. Bourle, in roply, said that negotiations had been in progress some time, and he had hopes the organization of the fishery commission under the graph of the profits of the garding had been in progress some time, and he had hopes the organization of the fishery commission under the treaty of Washington. Mr. Bourle, in roply, said that negotiations had been in progress some time, and he had hopes the organization of the fishery commission under the treaty of Washington. Mr. Bourle, in roply, said that negotiations had been in progress some time, and he had hopes the organization of the fishery commission under the treaty of Washington. Mr. Bourle, in roply, said that negotiations had been in the progress some time, and he had hopes the organization of the fishery commission under the treaty of Washington. Mr. Bourle, in roply, said that negotiations had been in progress some time, and he had hopes the organization of the fishery commission under the treaty of Washington. Mr. Bourle, in roply, said that negotiations had been in the progress some time, and he had hopes the organization of the fishery commission under the progress accommission would shortly be completed by the appointment of the time treaty of Washington. essential. Senator Sargent, as an offset to the House investigation of the naval service, reviewed at some length the corruptions in the naval service under

· GEN. GRANT'S OLD FAILING. EX-DISTRICT-ATTORNEY PISHER PROVIDED WITH A NEW OFFICE. INT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the name of George P. Fisher for United States Attorney for Delaware. This is the same Judge Fisher who was District-Attorney here for several years, and whose standing was not of the best. One of his assistants while District-Attorney here, his own son, is now on trial for embezzling papers from the office and selling indictments to eriminals; and another assistant, R-chard Harrington, is now a fugitive from justice, hiding in foreign lands to escape trial on an indictment for safe burglary and for bribery. It is perhaps unnecessary to call attention to the fact that the gentleman, Anthony Higgins, whom Judge Fisher is called to succeed, is known to the Department as one of the best District-Attorneys in the service. He is an old graduate of Yale College, a man of integrity, and a

WASHINGTON NOTES.

friend of Gen. Bristow.

Washington, Thursday, June 22, 1876. A delegation of the Bankers' Convention now in session here appeared before the Committee on Banking and Currency this morning, to represent their views as expressed in the resolutions adopted yesterday. The Committee listened to explanations as to how the banks were injuriously affected by the present taxes on capital and deposits. The Committee asked for a uniform tax or the par value of stocks throughout the United States, and that surplus capital should be exempt from taxation, as surplus invites conflience and strengthens the banks. Representative Payne said that no legislation was not Representative Payde said that no registation was now contemplated on the subject of taxiation, it being one of delicacy at this time, when considered in connection with the present state of business. The Committee would, however, be pleased to receive any suggestion, as legis-lation might be had at the next session of Congress.

The Banking and Currency Committee to-day agreed to report a bill providing that the cost of the redemption of National bank notes from the Redemption Agency shall be paid for out of the general tax upon the banks, and not by an additional assessment. This bill was agreed to after hearing a delegation of Western bankers. The President sent the following nominations to the Scenet to-day; William J. Hoppin of New-York to be Secretary of the U.S. Legation at London; James Day of New-Jersey to be Second Secretary of the same; George P. Fisher to be United States Attorney for the District of Delaws.

EXERCISES AT MOUNT ST. VINCENT.

THE CEREMONIES OF THE IHIRTIETH ANNUAL COM-MENCEMENT.

The Academy of Mount St. Vincent, one of the oldest Roman Catholic institutions for the education of young ladies, held its thirtieth annual Commencement yesterday. It was expected that Cardinal McCloskey, who is stopping at the castle near the convent, would make his first public appearance on the occasion, presiding at the exercises, and a great throng of people attended from this city and New-Jersey. But on account of his health he performed the usual ceremonies of crowning the graduates on last Tuesday, and did not appear at the public exercises. The Academy hall it which the exercises were held was properly decorated with garlands of flowers and vines. On one side was erected a temporary platform on which sat 200 young ladies all attired in white dresses.

Opposite the young ladies was prepared a platform for the clerry, who numbered 150.

The exercises began with a "Galop Militaire," which was performed by sixteen young ladies on eight grand planos. The coronation was to have taken place next, but the Cardinal having previously performed the ceremony it was omitted. A "Salutary" followed, delivered by Miss Henrietta Grosz. The academic honors were then conferred apon the following young ladies: Miss Clars Postlewait, Burlington, Iowa, and Miss Nora Cotter, Miss Mary Byrnes, Miss Sarah Cassidy, Miss Josephine Postlewait, Burlington, Iowa, and Miss Nora Cotter, Miss Mary Byrnes, Miss Sarah Cassidy, Miss Josephine Hennessy of New-York. Each lady received a gold medal, on which was her name, the date of graduation, and the name of the academy. Those young ladies who deserved honor for their conduct, about 150 in number, were then crowned with wreaths. They proceeded in regalla order to Vicar-General Quinn, each one kneeling before him while he placed the wreath on her head. This was followed with music from two harps, played by Misses Donn lily and Howe, and the plano by Miss C. Moore. The second part of the programme consisted principally of "Medorame," in which 50 young ladies took parts. It was a play composed by one of the Sisters connected with the convent, and was given with fine edect. An offertory on the organ by Miss Moroseni, and the valedictory by Miss J. Postlewait concluded the programme, the musical portion of which was under the direction of Gustavus Schmitz. The gold medal for mathematics was won by Miss Noroceni in nerit was Miss won by Miss Moroceni in nerit was Miss won by Miss Miss Moroceni in nerit was Miss won by Miss Miss Moroceni in nerit was Miss musical portion of which was under the direction of orac taxus Schmitz. The gold medal for unthematics was won by Miss Nora Cotter. The second in nerit was Miss Lilly Monettee of Mantias, N. Y. The gold medals for the best original essays were won by Miss Josephine Postlewait, the donor being the Rev. F. Farrelly, and by Miss Annie O'Rourke, the donor being the Rev. M. Cur-tan. At the close, Vicar-General Quinn made a few re-marks.

DANIEL DREWS LOSSES.

HIS STORY OF HIS SPECULATIONS. THE EXAMINATION IN BANKRUPTCY-UNFORTUNATE DEALINGS IN NORTH-WESTERN, WARASH, QUICK-SILVER, AND OTHER STOCKS-CRITICISMS UPON

HIS BROKERS. In accordance with an order from Judge Blatchford, Register Williams continued the examination of Daniel Drew, in bankruptcy, at his son's residence at Brewster's, Putnam County, on Tuesday. Mr. Drew still remains in a feeble condition, but has somewhat improved in health since leaving the city. The examination was conducted by Simon H. Stern, attorney for the assignee. Mr. Drew continued the story of his losses from the point where his first examination ended substantially

the point where his first examination ended substantially as follows:

My first losses began in 1873; I had a very large loss in 1873 in Norta-Western; I lost in the neighborheed of a million; I den't know exactly; he knows better than I. Q. Who is He! A. Boyd.

Q. Who is He! A. Boyd.

Q. Who is He! A. Boyd of Boyd. Vincent & Co.; the next large loss was sin Wabash and Canada Southern—at least a million dediars; then the next big loss was about fifteen months ago; I was very short of Wabash, which I knew would be lost, and they bought if all in; I lost about \$1,200,000 thee; that was sold out way down; it was in flue shape; I was President and got the Company in line shape; I sold a good many "puts" on it, and the loss was immense; I then I lost on Lake Shore; I guess I lost there \$300,000 or \$400,000; I lost largely in Canton, perhaps \$300,000 or \$400,000; I lost largely in Canton, see it is I said to him I wanted that paper sent back to me; but he has not sent it yet; but I know that I5 or 16 mouths ago I had more than I owed, after I secured to the grandchildren the money that was left to thom by their father; I owned the securities when they were at par, and they went way down to 30; my son Billy sold the securities to keep me out of bankruptey; I told him I would never go into bankruptey; I gave him some of this Canada stock two or three years ago; I always expected it would be a good ting, and it turned out an almogaty loss; these children I secured; I put up some Canton, so that when their interest came due for July, they would get their interest; I secured them with some steambout stock and the mortgage on the house and some other things I put up.

Q. You say you lost \$600,000 or \$800,000 on Canton.

of up.

Q. You say you lost \$600,000 or \$800,000 on Canton Q. You say you lost \$600,000 or \$800,000 on Canton and Lake Sho.e; that was about the last loss! A. No; meksilver was the last; that was sold out about 15 or 5 months ago; I have never been on the street since; I those by losses were made then; these brokers sold at when they had no business to; some of them had

Q. They had no business to ! A. No; not when a man

O. They had no business to 1. A. No; not when a man has a margin.

Q. Wao were the brokers? A. Robinson & Chase did considerable of li; they had more securities than anybody else; their account was enormous; I can't fell unbuding about how much it was; they all jumped in and soid; they all kept selling; I don't knew as there was any agreement; you know these brokers; the custom is if they have a margin they should not have soid the steen; it is the queries business in the world that they steen it is the queries business in the world that they steen it is the queries business in the world that they steen it is the queries business in the world that they steen in they seem they made me a loss in gold of \$70,000 or \$85,000.

Q. Dud they never exclain that to you! A. I am never seen Robinson but once since; he said the account was all right; they said there was a statement after that; I aim never seen it; the losses I made in 1873—that was all right; they said there was a statement after that; I aim rever seen it; the losses I made in 1873—that was all right; they said; the close in the stock and paid the difference; lifteen or sixteen in this ago—those are the losses, because then I know I was worth a million, and more too; I don't tank all these brokers had nargins; I don't think Boyd and any; Dickerson sold on; there was quite a loss made.

Q. He sold securities! A. Of course he sold them, and that brought me in debt \$1,000; as far as his account goes that appears to be right enough; I never examined uno these accounts, and if I had I wouldn't have known much about it; Robinson & Chase had a large amount of security; I suess it was paid over.

Q. Did Whotely & Neilson act for you! A. I flink

He then continued:

banking houses, Mr. Drew testined that they were small. He then continued:

There was something done with Silas Hibbard a long time ago. I best money by him.

Q Did you do any long with Rubins! A. Yes; I had some transactions with him—a great scamp; be ain't got nothing I s'pose. In regard to Wabash, my agents did newbedy; they bought to when they ought to have let it alone. The last pool I was in was in North Western. That was when that corner was made; there was notedy directly interested but me, but other people loss like out Sambo. Cox pand \$500,000—paid it right off—gave his check for it. I had a joint account with Robinson, and made considerable money, but it was all wheel out. He mover gave me an account of our joint account. The quicksilver was the greatest loss; when they sold it, it wheel me out. These debts to brokers on the street were caused by "puts" I sold. They never came due multi-six or seven months ago. When they came due I could all pay them. Way, Van Amburgu has a number of tuend that I did not we six or seven menths ago. I son't knew as i could find out those accounts with the prokers. I sid my business different from anybody cise—depended on the men to be houses.

Mr. Drew was examined as to the payments to his grandchildren, for whom he was guardian, of between

grandchildren, for whom he was guardian, of betacer \$700,000 and \$800,000, a.d. also as to the affairs of the Now-Jersey Steamboat Company. He said that he had owned 9,200 shares of stock in the Company, and had Company as security for the modes which no west the chaldren of his daughter, Mrs. Kelly. Hilly owns some of the stock, for which he has been off-red 20 coats on the dollar. * I have never transferred may property to anybody except to the Loan and Trust Company and Elli). None of these brokers have anything whees they have classed also only it. Mr. Dow was blue examined as to his payments to his daugster, Arkeily, about two years any. He said: "I had be restone two-thirds of what I owed her. That was the worst thing about my misfortane—that I didn't for right when I could have done it. People think I have yell some great—I don't know what. I know I aint. I tell you I a.mt. It seems like a dream to me."

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 22. - David Meriwether, a yo, was arrested at Clarkesville to-day upon his own con-sion that he had misplaced a switch last week, causing the truction of a train on the Louisville and Great Southern

ELMIRA, N. Y., June 22.—A public meeting held this evening, at which tien, A. S. bives presided, and the Rev. Traomas K. beeteer made a speech pleting \$14,100 in each for the state soldiers Heans, should it be located here. KENN's RUNK, Me., June 22.—A fine new ship of 2,100 tons, built and owned by Nathaniel L. Thompson, also one of 1,450 tons, built by Perains & Crawford, were successfully launched to-day.

PHILADELPHIA, June 22.—Alonzo M. Vite, Vice-consul of Italy, at this port, has retired from that position, and is successfully M. G. Galli, formerly Italian Vice-Consul It New Oreans. Lowett, Mass., June 22.-The conference of Mas-

suchusetts Congregationalists to day anopted a favoring the use of unfermented wine at the Communication of the Co BOSION, June 22.—A telegram from St. John's mebre, says the bank safes have been opened, and the con

TAUNTON, Mass., June 22.—Twenty-eight tons of strawberries were shipped from Dighton and Somerset yesterday.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., June 22.—A. J. Williams and Nicholas Seybert, two of the County Commissioners, picuded guilty to each and all of the charges against them to day. The Court imposed as fines exactly the amount received by them as bribes. The sentence is regarded as very light.

FOREIGN NEWS.

THE EXTRADITION COMPLICATIONS. THE QUESTION TO BE BROUGHT BEFORE PARLIA-

LONDON, Thursday, June 22, 1876. In the House of Commons this evening Thomas Rowley Hill (Liberal, Worcester City) gave notice that he would ask Mr. Disraeli on Tuesday next if negotiations are in progress with the United States for amending the Extradition Treaty, and if Parliament would be offered an opportunity during the present seasion to discuss the principle for amending the treaty to

cover the recent extradition cases. LORD DERBY'S COURSE DEFENDED. The Telegraph supports Lord Derby's position on the

The Triegraph supports Lord Derby's position on the extradition question. It is better that there be no treaty at all than that England should yield to any Power her immemorial right to know upon what ground and for what offense the meanest refugee is surrendered from h r soil. That is a principle which dominates British action in the matter, and Lord Derby has the whole nation behind him in the policy he has followed throughout the present complications.

GRAY'S PELEASE DEFERRED.

In consequence of fallare to serve three days' notice, as required by law, on the Superintendent of Clerkenwell Prison, of the intention to apply for a writ of habeas corpus in the case of William E. Gray, the New-York forger, the prisoner was not brought up Gray will be brought before the Judge at Chambers on Tuesday next. It is reported that there is a warrant out against Gray for offenses committed here, which will be xecuted as soon as he is released from his present cus

Wilkinson and Sampson, the American detectives, who have been awaiting the decisions in the cases of Brent have been awaiting the decisions in the cases of Brent and Gray, respectively, have gone to Liverpool to embark for the United States in the White Star line steamer Germanic, leaving that port to-day. Mr. Sampson has been testgraphed that Gray's case has been pestponed until Tu-sday next, but as the prisoner's discharge then appears to be certain he probably will not defer sailing. In the House of Commons this evening, Sir W. Vernon-Harcourt gave notice that he would shortly call attention to the relations between Great Britain and the United States in connection with the Winslow extradition case.

Paris, Thursday, June 22, 1876. It is expected that President MacMahon will in a few days cause to be published in the Journal Official letters addressed by him to M. Dufaure, President of the Council and Minister of Justice, and Gen. de Cissey, Minister of War, requesting them to order no further prosecutions against the Communists, except in certain very serious cases.

M. Jules Simon was to-day received as a member of the French Academy. In the course of his speech he pro-nounced an enthusiastic eulogy on ex-President Thiers. The manager of Le Bien Public (newspaper) has been contenced to three months' imprisonment for insulting the Catholic religion.

AN AMERICAN CAPTAIN REWARDED.

In the House of Commons to-night, Sir C. B. Adderley, President of the Board of Trade, in reply to the inquiry made by Admiral Egerton yesterday, stated that the Board would recognize the services of Capt. Gifford of the American wha'er Phoenix in rescuing the survivors, of the Stratimore, by presenting him with a plees of plate valued at \$200. As to the loss of the voy-act, it was a matter affecting the owners of the Phoenix. He would see if any compensation was due them.

TURKEY AND SERVIA STILL HOSTILE.

BRUSSELS, Thursday, June 22, 1876. A special dispatch from Vienna to the Independence Beige says the latest news from Belgrade again causes fears that hostilities will break out between Servin

LONDON, Friday, June 23, 1876. The Standard's Vienna correspondent telegraphs that it is openly asserted in Belgrade that 5,000 Servious will soon arrive there from Huncary, and the emollment of volunteers from fun-cary, and the emollment of volunteers for the assirgent maks is proceeding vigorously in South Han-ary. The commandant of that district has been sum-moned to Vienna to consult with the Government on measures to check these proceedings. Several agitators have already been agreeded. The Servians are equipping 40 battalions of artillery.

THE CANADIAN FISHERY QUESTION.

LONDON, Thursday, June 22, 1876. In the House of Commons this evening, Edward Jenkins (Liberal, Dundee) asked Mr. Bourke, Under Fereign Secretary, whether the Government of the United States had taken the nee-ssary steps to com plete the organization of the fishery commission under

BARBAROUS CONDUCT OF A MOOR. LONDON, Friday, June 23, 1876.

The Gibrallar Chroniele reports that on the inst., at Alcassar, in the province of Fez, a Moor stabbed eleven Jews with a dagger. Among the persons wounded are a British subject and Moses Absen-sis, son of the Vice-Consul of the United States at Larsche, Moreco. The Moor has been arrested and severely bastinadeed. The Governor, Call, and crincipal inhabitants of Aleassar, at the demand of the British and Hallar Voc-Consuls, have signed a docutre graiss and Hallan Voc-Consils, have signed a docu-ment guaranteeing the lives and property of foreign J-ws in tant place. The Moor declares he was not aware of what he was doing when he commutted the crimes.

COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT - DIS-TERBUTION OF DEGREES AND PRIZES.

The twenty-fourth annual commencement of he College of the City of New-York was closed with th exercises at the Academy of Music last evening. The audience was very large. With President Webb and sembers of the Faculty on the platform were many trustees of the college, Wilson G. Hunt, the Rev. Dr. Burchard, Gens. Casey and Tremaine, and other promi-uent persons. The music, under direction of Prof. F. J. Eben, consisted of selections from classical con posers, together with two special pieces, an overture "College

The saluratory address was given by Maurice Rapp, who also delivered the second honorary cration upon "The Influence of Woman." The other craffons were as follows: "The Nation and the stan, Chas, Clearwater; "Longfollow," Archar P. Baidwin; "Music and Poetry," Edward Strouse; "Ready for Pertune," William H. Koayon; "America, France and Japan," Perdinand R. Minyah; "The Societative and the Practical," Harry S. R. fel; "In Praise of Beauty, "Charles I. Henry; valentionery address and Bras honorary oration, "Sciolarship and Pontice," Edward C. Henderson, After the valedictory address, President Webb awarded the following medials

Politics," Edward C. Henderson. After the valedictory address, President Webb awarded the following medals and prizes:

Ped medals, for general proficiency in studies, gold medal, fatward C. Henderson; silver medal, Manches Rapp. Burr medals, for proficiency in matacamatics; gold medal, Edward C. Henderson; silver medal, 6 orgo C. Hotlerith. Cromwell medals, in history and belies letters, William J. Campbedl, Francis S. Williams and William W. Sunth. Ribers silver medal, for best English prose composition, Lewis Sayre Burchard. Ward medals, brouze, for proficiency in special brances—chemistry, Manche Rapp; matrial history, Allen M. Sutton; Natural Philosophy, Edward C. Henderson; Mora P. Alessophy, Kangman M. Patham; Law, William H. Kanyon; English, Leita H. Hint; Greek, William J. Wilkie; Latin, Maurice Rapp; French, Emil Greekebaum; Spanish, Edward C. Henderson; German, 1939 S. Mack; Oratory, Vernon M. Davis; Composition, Charics J. Henry; Lovic, Charles H. Wilson; Astronomy, George C. Heilertia; History, Wilson W. Smith; Drawing, John W. Woo; Alsebra and Geometry, John C. Hunc; Descriptive Geometry, Robert A. Davis, Hyglene, Gustave Lerras, Chilm medals; Greek, Collincial, George B. Smyth; L. Ho, gold medal, Wilson J. Wilsot; Gorge B. Smyth; L. Ho, gold medal, Wilson J. Wilsot; Greeke, elver medal, Irnest Perrie; Lanes, seer medal, Wim, E. Daw, Prizes in Declamation—In Tose, David M. Hunter, in poetry, Irving H. Tiffet, Lockwood prize for translation from French, Wilson W. Smith;

The following degrees were then conferred by Presi-Buchelor of Arts-Simon Octtinger Altmeyer, Arthur

and Nicholas Seybert, two of the County Commissioners, pleaded guitty to each and all of the charges against them to day. The count imposed as fines exactly the amount received by them as bribes. The senience is regarded as very light.

Milfold, Penn., June 22.—John Haney and George Walker, two umbrella traups, stole a boat from the Pennsylvania shore of the Delaware River, Theostay right, and yeasterday, waile passing tarough Fiduler's Ebow, a dangerous rift, were capsized and drowned.

Phillady Lpitta, June 22.—In this city to-day, Joseph M. Thomas was found cultive of utering and circulating forged Eric City Water Works bonos.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 22.—William Adin, who killed his wife, step daughter, and Mrs. Benion, in December hast, was hanged here to-day. He maintained to the last that the deed was unpremeditated.

TAUNTON, Mass., June 22.—A young girl named Ashiey was shot through the head yesterday while playing with a revolver.

Hostron, June 22.—Charles S. Kempton of Strong, Me, was drowned to day while bathing in Sandy River.